

PART IV.

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction.

XLV
of
1860.

106. (1) Whenever any person accused of any offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, other than an offence punishable under section 143, section 149, section 153A, or section 154 thereof, or of assault or other offence involving a breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Sessions or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate, a District Magistrate, a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years as it thinks fit to fix.

(2) If the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(3) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court [including a Court hearing appeals under section 407] or by the High Court when exercising its powers of revision.

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of
1860.

106. (1) Whenever any person accused of any offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Indian Penal Code, other than an offence punishable under section 143, section 149, section 153A, or section 154 thereof or of assault or other offence involving a breach of the peace or of abetting the same, * * *, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session or the Court of a Presidency Magistrate * * * or a Magistrate of the first class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a bond for keeping the peace,

such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person, order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period, not exceeding three years as it thinks fit to fix.

¹ Substituted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 15, for "rioting".

² The words "or of assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same" rep., *ibid.*, s. 15.

³ The words "a District Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate" were deleted by Bom. 23 of 1951, s. 2 and Sch. Pt. I.

⁴ Inserted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 15.

B.—Security for keeping the Peace in other Cases and security for Good Behaviour.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

107. (1) Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or disturb the public tranquillity, the Magistrate if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security for keeping the peace in other cases.

107. (1) Whenever a ¹[Presidency Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf or a District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Taluka Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf] is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or disturb the public tranquillity the Magistrate ²[if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding] may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

³[(2) Proceedings under this section may be taken before any Magistrate empowered to proceed under sub-section (1) when either the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction or there is within such limits a person who is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act as aforesaid beyond such limits.]

Procedure of Magistrate not empowered to act under sub-section (1).

(3) When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under sub-section (1) has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, and that such breach of the peace or disturbance cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate may, after recording his reasons, issue a warrant for his arrest (if he is not already in custody or before the Court), and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case, together with a copy of his reasons.

(4) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under ⁴[sub-section (3)] may in his discretion detain such person in custody ⁵[pending further action by himself under this Chapter].

¹ Substituted by Bom. 23 of 1951, s. 2 and Sch. Part I, for "Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class".

² Inserted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 16.

³ Substituted by Act 26 of 1955, s. 16, for the original sub-section (2).

⁴ Substituted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 16, for "this section".

⁵ Substituted by s. 16, *ibid*, for "until the completion of the inquiry hereinafter prescribed".

108. Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate, or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing or in any other manner intentionally disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in anywise abets the dissemination of,—

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(a) any seditious matter that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 133-A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(c) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate, if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, and edited, printed

108. Whenever a Chief Presidency or District Magistrate¹ [or Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Presidency Magistrate] specially empowered by the² [State] Government in this behalf, has information that there is within the limits of his jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing³ [or in any other manner intentionally] disseminates or attempts to disseminate; or in anywise abets the dissemination of,—

Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter.

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of
1860.

(a) any seditious matter that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code, or

(c) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Indian Penal Code,

such Magistrate, ⁴[if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding] may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, ⁵[and edited, printed and published] in

¹ Substituted by Bom. 23 of 1951, s. 2 and Sch. Pt. I, for "or a Presidency Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class".

² Substituted by the A. O. 1937 for "L. G.".

³ Substituted by the A. O. 1950 for "Provincial".

⁴ Inserted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 17.

⁵ Substituted by s. 17, *ibid*, for "or printed or published".

and published in conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, with reference to any matters contained in such publication except by the order or under the authority of the State Government or some officer empowered by the State Government in this behalf.

Security
for good
behaviour
from vag-
rants and
suspected
persons.

109. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class receives information—

(a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence, or

(b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security
for good
behaviour
from
habitual
offenders.

110. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this

conformity with, the rules laid down in the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, ^{XXV} [with reference to any matters contained in such publication] except by the order or under the authority of ²* * * * *
* * * the ³[State] Government] or some officer empowered ⁵[by the ⁴[State] Government] in this behalf.

Security
for good
behaviour
from vag-
rants and
suspected
persons.

109. Whenever a ⁶[Presidency Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf or a District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate] receives information—

(a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence, or

(b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate, may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Security
for good
behaviour
from
habitual
offenders.

110. Whenever a ⁷[Presidency Magistrate specially empowered by the State Government in this behalf or a District Magistrate or a Sub-divisional Magistrate] receives

¹ Inserted by Act 18 of 1923, s. 17.

² The words "the G. G. in C. or" rep. by the A. O. 1937.

³ Substituted by the A. O. 1937 for "L. G."

⁴ Substituted by the A. O. 1950 for "Provincial".

⁵ Substituted by the A. O. 1937 for "by the G. G. in C."

⁶ Substituted by Bom. 23 of 1951, s. 2 and Sch. Pt. I, for "Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class".

⁷ Substituted by s. 2 and Sch. Pt. I, *ibid*, for "Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, or Sub-divisional Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government".

behalf by the State Government receives information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

(a) is by habit a robber, house-breaker, thief, or forger, or

(b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids, in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(d) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of the offence of kidnapping, abduction, extortion, cheating or mischief, or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code, or under section 489-A, section 489-B, section 489-C or section 489-D of that Code, or

(e) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace, or

(f) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

information that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction]—

(a) is by habit a robber, house-breaker, ¹*thief, ²[or forger], or

(b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids, in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

³[(d) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, the offence of kidnapping, abduction, extortion, cheating or mischief, or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Indian Penal Code, or under section 489-A, section 489-B, section 489-C or section 489-D of that Code, or]

(e) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of, offences involving a breach of the peace, or

(f) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community, such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

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111. [Proviso as to European vagrants.] Rep. by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1923 (XII of 1923), s. 8.

112. When a Magistrate acting under section 107, section 108, section 109 or section, 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

Order to be made.

¹ The word "or" rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), s. 18.

² Inserted by s. 18, *ibid.*

³ Substituted by s. 18, *ibid.*, for the original cl. (d).

Procedure
in respect
of person
present
in Court.

113. If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

Summons or
warrant in
case of person
not so
present.

114. If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is, to bring him before the Court :

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police-officer or upon other information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

Copy of order
under section
112 to
accompany
summons
or warrant.

115. Every summons or warrant issued under section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with or arrested under the same.

Power to
dispense with
personal
attendance.

116. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

Inquiry as
to truth of
information.

117. (1) When an order under section 112 has been read or explained under section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant, issued under section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which action has been taken, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

¹[(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for conducting trials and recording evidence in summons cases.]

²[(3) Pending the completion of the inquiry under sub-section (1) the Magistrate, if he considers that immediate measures are necessary for the prevention of a breach of the peace or disturbance of the public tranquillity or the commission of any offence or for the public safety, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the person in respect of whom the order under section 112 has been made to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour until the conclusion of the inquiry, and may detain him in custody until such bond is executed or, in default of execution until the inquiry is concluded :

Provided that :—

(a) no person against whom proceedings are not being taken under section 108, section 109, or section 110, shall be directed to execute a bond for maintaining good behaviour, and

(b) the conditions of such bond, whether as to the amount thereof or as to the provision of sureties or the number thereof or the pecuniary extent of their liability, shall not be more onerous than those specified in the order under section 112].

¹ Substituted by Act 26 of 1955, s. 17, for the original sub-section (2).

² Inserted by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), s. 19.

¹[(4)] For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender ²[or is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community] may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

¹[(5)] Where two or more persons have been associated together in the matter under inquiry, they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think just.

118. (1) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties, the Magistrates shall make an order accordingly : Order to give security.

Provided—

first, that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than, or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under section 112 ;

secondly, that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive ;

thirdly, that when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. If, on an inquiry under section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made, should execute a bond, the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and if such person is in custody only for the purposes of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him. Discharge of person informed against.

C.—Proceedings in all Cases subsequent to Order to furnish Security.

120. (1) If any person, in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under section 106 or section 118, is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of, imprisonment the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence. Commencement of period for which security is required.

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date.

121. The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond. Contents of bond.

³[122. (1) A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered, or may reject any surety previously accepted by him or his predecessor under this Chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond : Power to reject sureties.

Provided that, before so refusing to accept or rejecting any such surety, he shall either himself hold an inquiry on oath into the fitness of the surety, or cause such inquiry to be held and a report to be made thereon by a Magistrate subordinate to him.

(2) Such Magistrate shall, before holding inquiry, give reasonable notice to the surety and to the person by whom the surety was offered and shall in making the inquiry record the substance of the evidence adduced before him.

¹ The original sub-sections (3) and (4) were renumbered (4) and (5) respectively by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), s. 19.

² Inserted by s. 19, *ibid.*

³ Substituted by s. 20, *ibid.*, for original section.

(3) If the Magistrate is satisfied, after considering the evidence so adduced either before him or before a Magistrate deputed under sub-section (1), and the report of such Magistrate (if any) that the surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond, he shall make an order refusing to accept or rejecting, as the case may be, such surety and recording his reasons for so doing :

Provided that, before making an order rejecting any surety who has previously been accepted, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, and cause the person for whom the surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.]

123. (1) If any person ordered to give security under section 106 or section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it.

(2) When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Sessions Judge or, if such Magistrate is a Presidency Magistrate, pending the orders of the High Court ; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before such Court.

(3) Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as it thinks fit :

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

[(3A) If security has been required in the course of the same proceedings from two or more persons in respect of any one of whom the proceedings are referred to the Sessions Judge or the High Court under sub-section (2), such reference shall also include the case of any other of such persons who has been ordered to give security, and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, in that event, apply to the case of such other person also, except that the period (if any) for which he may be imprisoned shall not exceed the period for which he was ordered to give security.

(3B) A Sessions Judge may in his discretion transfer any proceedings laid before him under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3A) to an Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge and upon such transfer, such Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge may exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge under this section in respect of such proceedings.]

(4) If the security is tendered to the officer in charge of the jail, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order, and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.

(5) Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour ²[shall, where the proceedings have been taken under section 108 ³* * be simple and, where th

¹ Sub-sections (3A) and (3B) ins. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), s. 21.

² Substituted by s. 21, *ibid*, for "may".

³ The words and figures "or s. 109" rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, 1926 (10 of 1926), s. 2.

Imprisonment in default of security.

Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Sessions.

Kind of imprisonment.

proceedings have been taken under ¹[section 109 or] section 110], be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. (1) Whenever the District Magistrate or a Chief Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter ²* * * may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security.

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, the Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may (unless the order has been made by some Court superior to his own) make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

³[(3) An order under sub-section (1) may direct the discharge of such person either without conditions or upon any conditions which such person accepts :

Provided that any condition imposed shall cease to be operative when the period for which such person was ordered to give security has expired].

⁴[(4) The ⁵[State] Government] may prescribe the conditions upon which a conditional discharge may be made.]

⁶[(5) If any condition upon which any such person has been discharged is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate by whom the order of discharge was made or of his successor, not fulfilled, he may cancel the same.]

⁶[(6) When a conditional order of discharge has been cancelled under sub-section (5), such person may be arrested by any police officer without warrant, and shall thereupon be produced before the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Unless such person then gives security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was in the first instance committed or ordered to be detained (such portion being deemed to be a period equal to the period between the date of the breach of the conditions of discharge and the date on which, except for such conditional discharge, he would have been entitled to release), the District Magistrate or Chief Presidency Magistrate may remand such person to prison to undergo such unexpired portion.

A person remanded to prison under this sub-section shall, subject to the provisions of section 122, be released at any time on giving security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion aforesaid to the Court or Magistrate by whom such order was made, or to its or his successor.]

125. The Chief Presidency or District Magistrate may at any time, for sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this Chapter by order of any Court in his district not superior to his Court.

Power of District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace or good behaviour.

¹ Inserted by Act 10 of 1926, s. 2.

² The words "whether by the order of such Magistrate or that of his predecessor in office, or of some subordinate Magistrate" rep. by s. 22 of Act 18 of 1923.

³ Substituted for the original sub-section (3) by s. 22, *ibid.*

⁴ Sub-sections (4), (5) and (6) inserted by s. 22, *ibid.*

⁵ Substituted by the A. O. 1937 for "L. G."

⁶ Substituted by the A. O. 1950 for "Provincial".

Discharge of
sureties.

126. (1) Any surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the First Class to cancel any bond executed under this Chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant, as he thinks fit, requiring the person, for whom such surety is bound, to appear or to be brought before him.

Security for
unexpired
period of
bond.

³[126A.] ⁴[When a person for whose appearance a warrant or summons has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (3) of section 122 or under section 126, sub-section (2), appears or is brought before him, the Magistrate shall cancel the bond executed by such person] and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of sections 121, 122, 123 and 124, be deemed to be an order made under section 106 or section 118, as the case may be.

CHAPTER IX⁵.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

Assembly to
disperse on
command of
Magistrate or
police-officer.

127. (1) Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse ; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

(2) This section applies also to the police in the towns of Calcutta and Bombay.

(2) This section applies also to the police in the town ⁶* of Calcutta^{6*} *.

Use of civil
force to
disperse.

128. If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a police-station, whether within or without the presidency-towns, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force, and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer, ⁷[soldier, sailor or airman in ⁸[the armed forces]] and acting as such, for

¹ Substituted by Bom. 23 of 1951, s. 2 and Schedule Part I, for "to a Presidency Magistrate, District Magistrate, Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Magistrate of the first class".

² Substituted by s. 2 and Schedule Part I, *ibid*, for the original sub-section (2).

³ Sub-section (3) of s. 126 renumbered as s. 126A by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), s. 23.

⁴ Substituted by s. 23, *ibid*, for "When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall cancel the bond".

⁵ The whole of this Chapter, so far as it applies to the City of Bombay, rep. by the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. 4 of 1902), s. 2 (1) and Schedule A.

⁶ The letter "s" and the words "and Bombay" rep., *ibid*.

⁷ Substituted by the Amending Act, 1934 (35 of 1934), s. 2 and Schedule, for "or soldier in Her Majesty's Army".

⁸ Substituted by Act 64 of 1952, s. 2, for "the Indian Army, Navy or Air Force or a person subject to the Territorial Army Act, 1948".